

EYES DON'T SEE ALIKE

Not All Living Beings See Precisely As Humans Do.

SOME ARE ALMOST BLIND

Others Can Tell the Direction of a Source of Light But Nothing Else—Still Others Capable of Forming a Large Number of Separate Images.

Those who have given no particular attention to the subject are apt to assume that all living beings that have organs called "eyes" see precisely as we do, and are able, as we are, to form images of objects in their field of vision. This is not the case. The eyes of some creatures resemble the eyes of a person in almost total blindness, in that they form no images, but merely distinguish between light and darkness. Others can tell the direction of a source of light but nothing else; and others still, the so-called compound or "mosaic" eyes, appear to be capable of forming a large number of separate small images whose uses are still doubtful. The functions of organs for the perception of light in various creatures have generally been studied by observation of the optical properties of these organs. A new and interesting method has been devised and used by Leon J. Cole, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, who has tried to make the insects and reptiles answer questions about their own visual abilities, by means of their behavior in the face of certain conditions.

"Mr. Cole devised an arrangement by which two sources of illumination were so placed as to cause one or other to illuminate the eyes. Suppose an animal positive in its reactions to directive light is so placed as to be midway between two luminous areas of the same shape, size, and intensity, the one acting on the right eye and the other on the left. Thus simultaneously stimulated on each side, the animal might go straight ahead without turning, or in might turn at random toward one light more than the other, and as the animal is positively phototropic it would continue to crawl toward this light. But as the chance of random movements in one direction is as great as in the other, in a large number of trials we should find the animal

different if it had cells sensory to light distributed all over its skin. There being no apparatus for concentrating the light, the amount received at any point of the skin on either side would be equal to that received by any other. In an animal having eyes that form a good image the case is different. Says the writer:

The small light would form on the retina an image having a very small area, but the light would have considerable intensity. On the retina of the other eye there would be an image covering a larger area, but each area would receive a (very small) light intensity. In all probability we should expect an animal to react more strongly to that stimulus which fell upon the larger number of visual elements, that an animal normally positive attracted.

With the earthworm the intensity of light is the controlling factor in its movements, since it has no eyes, but only a skin sensitive to light. The largest of the land planarians has small direction eyes. It turned away from the larger luminous area more often than from the smaller. The larva of the mealworm has two or three ocelli on each side of the head, but no lenses. It treats alike lights of different areas, the responses showing that ability to form distinctive images is lacking. The sow-bug has a group of about thirty ocelli on the side of the head, but its responses were even less definite than those of the mealworm, tho its eyes form images better. The cockroach has a well-developed compound eyes, and is keenly sensitive to differences of light and shade, but Mr. Cole does not think that the eyes form better images than those already mentioned. The mourning-cloak butterfly creeps and flies toward a source of light, and can discriminate between lights of different area but equal intensity. The cricket frog distinguishes between luminous areas of different sizes but equal intensity. When the optic nerve is cut, it still moves toward the light, tho without making this distinction, so that light must be perceived by the skin as well as by the eyes. To quote further:

"Mr. Cole concludes: 'A query which Romanes found among Darwin's manuscript notes shows careful observation and puts the question (of light-attraction of insects) very clearly. It is as follows: 'Query. Why do moths and certain gnats fly into candles, and why are they not all on their way to the moon—at least when the moon is on the horizon? I formerly observed that they fly very much less at candles on a moonlight night. Let a cloud pass over, and they are again attracted to the candle.'

CUPID'S BOW AND PRINTER'S INK

88 no Wrong in Advertising for a Wife.

TO LET—Lonely heart. Has been occupied before, but is in good repair and will be found warm and comfortable. May be leased for life by the right party.

There may be places where Cupid's old-fashioned bow and arrows are still efficient and the darts reach the hearts without undue delay, but the sprite knows that sort of ammunition won't do in a town like this.

So to cover more territory Cupid suggested the want ad. columns to Rev. J. Holwell Geer, who offered the foregoing as a perfectly innocent expression of the needs of the hour.

But Dr. Geer was much disturbed because of the notoriety that befell him when he wrote to a newspaper asking if they would insert such an advertisement.

"It seems to me perfectly proper to advertise in the papers for a wife," he said. "Is it so unusual? You see I know very few persons in this city—and if a man wishes to get married under such circumstances, what is more simple than making his wishes known through the newspapers? It is no more than asking an acquaintance for an introduction to a person one would like to meet."

"If I had a toothache and advertised for a dentist, it would escape notice. So why, if I have a heartache, should I not advertise for a wife? Why should it seem so strange?"

Dr. Geer, who is a very pleasant person, looked remarkably young in spite of his gray hair. He has a keen sense of humor, and a gentle demeanor that augur well for the peace of the woman, whoever she may be, who accepts his name.

"It is true that I am lonely," he continued, "and would like to be married. Being poor I would want the lady to have some means. This was said with an engaging simplicity that belongs perhaps to the clergyman's acceptance of poverty as part of his life.

"The paper referred to my rosy cheeks," continued Dr. Geer. "In view of many causes contributing to such ruddiness in this great city I think mine should be classified. I got it from the Devonshire air."

As he spoke the hotel clerk announced another reporter and the doctor looked alarmed.

"How long is this likely to last?" he exclaimed. "Why, I can't get out to luncheon. I don't understand it. England reporters would not think of asking about one's private affairs. Even in case of murder they would not enter a private house to get news."

fair and a "heart interest story," to use a "trade" term, but I had to give it up. He couldn't see it. But any way, he's got his "ad" in the paper and I hope he'll get the wife. He deserves a good one, too.—St. Louis Chronicle.

Razorback in His Lair.
The wild hog is still to be found in the Choctaw Nation in Oklahoma. W. A. Dandridge, a citizen of that tribe, says the land owners there count on these hogs and try to keep tabs on them just as they did many years ago, before any good hogs were raised there. He says that farmers are raising good breeds of hogs, but they still own some wild hogs which run in the open country in the heavily timbered districts. As many of these hogs as can be caught when they are small, are marked on the ears, and some are branded. Then they are turned loose and allowed to run wild with the other hogs until they grow up.

"The round-up," says Mr. Dandridge, "is exciting sport. There is no use trying to round up these hogs on foot, or even on horseback. They can outrun a horse through the timber, and he can get clear out of sight in a few minutes. We go on horseback and on foot, but use dogs to do most of the work. The dogs go into the heavy brush after them, and bring them out, and in that way we finally corral them. They are kept in a strong enclosure for a few weeks, where they are fed on corn, till they get fat enough to butcher. They are usually leggy and thin with long bristles. They live on acorns and grass and seem to be free from all kinds of disease which destroy so many of the tame hogs. The round-up season is in the fall when the wild hogs are at their best."—Chickasha (Okla.) Express.

New Method of Watch Advertising.
A watch, frozen into a cake of ice for twelve hours, during which time it recorded accurately the fleeting seconds and minutes, is one of the latest wrinkles in jewelry advertising.

Goats in Dixie.
In Dixie almost every third youngster owns a goat, and many have pairs of them. It is a common sight, in any of the fashionable streets, even of large cities, to see well-groomed billies drawing miniature carriages with juvenile drivers. Many of the goats owned by Southern children are handsome animals.

The greatest cathedral at Cologne, although completed but a few years ago, has so deteriorated from factory smoke that the body of the church will have to be renovated throughout.

A PAIR OF ROGUES

Obtained Money Under False Pretensions and Blew It All In.

A young white man by the name of Zeb Vaughn was arrested in this city and carried to Newberry by Sheriff M. N. Buford of that county to stand trial for misappropriating funds entrusted to him by a cotton mill in Newberry. Vaughn is charged with securing forty dollars from the mill to take certain of his relatives from Orangeburg to Newberry to work in the mill. Instead of using the money in this way Vaughn is charged with using it for himself.

Deputy Sheriff Dukes returned from Newberry on Tuesday with a young white man named Willie Ponell, who is charged with doing in Orangeburg what Vaughn is charged with doing in Newberry. Mrs. Vaughn, the mother-in-law of Vaughn, the mother-in-law of Vaughn, charges that she got forty dollars from the Orangeburg Manufacturing Company and entrusted it to Ponell to go to Newberry and ship some of her furniture from that place to Orangeburg and arrange some other matters up there. Instead of doing as directed Ponell is charged with appropriating the money entrusted to him by his mother-in-law to his own use.

Bonell and Vaughn are brothers-in-law, and it seems that they were using the same family of people to get money on from the mills. These young men have been committed to jail to await trial. This is a sad case, and these young men will find this way of raising money will not pay. They will find hard labor more honorable and profitable in the end.

WAS TEMPORARILY INSANE.
Chicago Woman Cast Her Two Children Out of Window.

While temporarily insane, Mrs. Emma Loftgren, 25 years old, of 337 North Albany avenue, Chicago threw her baby girl and her three-year old boy, Arthur, from the second story window of her home at 10:15 o'clock last night. Both children probably will die. The crazed woman was prevented from jumping from the window herself by her husband, who ran into the room in answer to the boy's cries of help.

Fatal Explosion.
At Quarr, Fla., Tuesday W. T. McDonald was seriously injured and his nine year old son was instantly killed.

Young Girl Shot Father.
At Dubuque, Iowa, defending her mother with a rifle, Miss Madge Fleming, 20 years old, shot her father, Mont Fleming, in the head. He is not expected to live. Fleming, according to the young woman's statement to the police, was about to attack her mother when she fired. She was arrested but released on her own recognizance. The sympathy of the community is with the young woman.

Soldier Ran Amuck.
A telegram received by the adjutant general from Manila Tuesday announced that Private Mike Beacham, of the First cavalry, ran amuck, killing three and wounding three of his comrades, one mortally. All the killed and wounded were members of troop F, First cavalry. Details of the tragedy are lacking, but it is presumed that Beacham was insane.

Don't be afraid to change a man's opinion, but be careful how you do it.

Beware the geese when the fox preaches.

When you see a man advertising his virtues it is to keep your attention off his real character.

Time will tell; but gossipers manage to tell it first.

The Republican leaders in Congress profess to be anxious to lay bare the immaculate record of the Republicans on campaign fund contributions and expenditures, but they refuse to allow the bill for publicity to come to a vote, so that the public might inspect the "dough bags."

President Roosevelt is a humorous. He says the real malefactors of great wealth have been pilloried. Which one Mr. President? Even that "practical man" Harriman has not been indicted let alone pilloried.

The President has assured the Prosperity Association that nothing serious will happen to the railroads before the election. Mr. Harriman may now proceed to raise another 250,000-dollar corruption fund for the G. O. P. He and Teddy are pretical men.

The petition of all the Democratic members of Congress and Mr. Parker, of South Dakota, a Republican, to Speaker Cannon, asking for consideration of the bill to put wood pulp and print paper on the free list, will receive about as much attention as other reform bills have received.

AGED TO HOLD COTTON.

President Harris Call Upon the Farmers to Stand Firm.

President Harris, of the State Farmers' Union Friday gave out a statement in which he says: "It is because trade conditions are better or a cause of necessity. Futures can not be spun and woven into cloth; if they could, cotton would not have made this advance.

Do not let a little advance in price influence you to sell. Hold on until the minimum is reached. Remember the cotton broker has sold your cotton to the mills; now make him give the minimum before he gets it to deliver to the manufacturers. They are calling him for cotton is why it has advanced.

"Now, boys, freeze to it, and the price will get right. The spot cotton is in your hands, and it is yours. The other fellow is beginning to wail it badly now. Remember, 4,500,000 bales short means something and the shortage is all in your favor.

"We all know that crop conditions are bad, not only East of the Mississippi, but west also. The cotton crop is at least three weeks late and bad stands, and the cold weather has caused much replanting. Every day will have to be an ideal day from now until the crop is made for us to duplicate the 1907 crop.

"The European mills will need 1,000,000 bales more of American cotton this year than they have been using. The Egyptian and India crop is 2,000,000 bales short and they have been getting most of that cotton."

EATING AWAY ROADS.
Experiments Prove that Automobiles Are Very Destructive.

Automobiles are road destroyers. This is the conclusion reached by the experts of the good roads department of the National Department of Agriculture and of highway experts in practically every country of the civilized world.

The net results of the conclusion eventually will be that every owner of an automobile will have to pay a tax on his machine, the proceeds of which shall go to the repairing of damages done to roads by the horseless vehicles.

The good roads department is conducting a series of experiments to determine just what amount of damage is done to highways by automobiles. The experiments are being made under the direction of L. W.

Major J. C. Hemphill Calls the Nevada Down.
A dispatch from Washington to the State says Maj. J. C. Hemphill, editor of the News and Courier, in the drainage conference Tuesday afternoon reproved Senator Newlands of Nevada for criticizing the South. Senator Newlands had declared that the South before the war, because of slavery, was strict in construction of the constitution and a habit of mind had descended to this day, which unfortunately kept the South from being prominent in the great reclamation measures. Maj. Hemphill said that the Southern people were willing at any proper time to discuss with Senator Newlands their habit of mind towards the construction but that the drainage conference was not the place for a discussion either of that question or for the resurrection of the slavery issue. He therefore deplored the remarks from the senator from Nevada.

LOST HER WAY.
And Died From Exposure and Hunger in Kona.

Mrs. T. Snow Miller, sister of the Countess Roberts, wife of the British field marshal, died last week of exposure and hunger in the forest of Kona, on the west side of the island of Hawaii. Mrs. Miller, who was elderly, had been visiting on the shore of the Kiakskona Bay, near the place where Captain Cook was murdered. She started out for a walk and lost her way. Her body was found on a trail only a short distance from the house.

BRYAN CALLS ON TILLMAN.
The Nebraskan Confers With South Carolina Senator in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the News and Courier says Hon. Wm. J. Bryan called on Senator Tillman on Tuesday in that city and spent some time with him discussing national politics and the outlook for the former to receive the Presidential nomination at Denver in July. This is significant by reason of the fact that it was almost the only call made by Mr. Bryan upon any one since he reached Washington.

They Will Swing.
At New Orleans on Tuesday death sentences were pronounced on Edward and Jack Pierre, negroes, convicted of murder. They are members of a sect of negro fanatics who last fall barricaded themselves in a house and killed several whites.

WARNING TO POSTMASTERS.

Merchants Resort to Tricks to Have Their Packages Delivered.

Information having reached the Postoffice Department of certain methods by which the postal laws in regard to the mailable and unmailable merchandise on rural routes have been evaded, Fourth Assistant Postmaster Degraw has taken steps to prevent future evasions.

Rural carriers are permitted to deliver as express matter for hire, for patrons of their routes, unmailable merchandise and packages of mailable merchandise weighing in excess of four pounds. An example of the abuse of this privilege is that of a merchant who sent out by rural carrier as extra matter a pair of shoes to which he added a bag of salt to make the package overweight and to avoid paying postage so that the carrier might carry the package for hire.

In view of such abuses, Mr. Degraw has issued the following statement: "All packages of merchandise to be sent out by rural carriers by merchants of the town should be presented at postoffice for inspection and in case it is found that extraneous matter not ordered by the patrons has been added to any mailable matter or package for the purpose of making such package matter unmailable, postmasters should refuse to permit the carrier to carry any such matter or package for hire outside of the mails, and rural carriers should not receive any mail matter from patrons as unmailable matter for hire which they suspect has been made unmailable by such devices as adopted by the merchant referred to.

ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.
Because His Daughter Was Not Allowed to See Him.

Because his visits to his ten-year-old daughter were stopped by his divorced wife, Rudolph Witte, a bookkeeper, shot himself through the head in a hotel in Brooklyn. His wife obtained a divorce years ago and secured the custody of their daughter Helen. Witte was permitted to see his daughter at his former wife's home until recently when she married again. Pleadings and letters were disregarded by the former Mrs. Witte. It was said that the father became heart broken. He went to the hotel and told his story to a friend. Then

WHERE DO THE OLD PIANOS GO?
That is, When They Get So Old You Don't Give Them Away.

The location of all the old pianos in this country will take you all the time when you want a new one and will allow a substantial profit on the old one. It is of another kind of piano that the dealers announce sales of used pianos. All dealers have large stocks of them on hand constantly. One piano firm has on exhibition an old fashioned square piano which was made at least half a century ago. The piano bears a placard to the effect that any one who will pay the cartage may have it for the asking. No one has accepted the offer. Suppose no one ever takes that piano off the hands of the dealers who want to get rid of it. What will the dealers do with it? Obviously with rents as high as they are it wouldn't pay to store a piano you can't give away. So the question remains: What, in the last stage of unprofitability, becomes of all the old pianos?—N. Y. Sun.

Filling Many Wants.
One of the most useful trees in the world is a species of palm which grows in Brazil. It might safely be called a vegetable emporium, for it yields everything from medicine to cattle food. From the roots is obtained a very valuable medicine which is used for purifying the blood in springtime. Its timber takes a very high polish, and is much sought after by cabinet makers for fine work. The sap becomes wine or vinegar, according to the treatment it receives. From the sap, starch and sugar are also obtained. The fruit of the tree is given to cattle for food; the nut, ground to powder, makes a good substitute for coffee, and the pith becomes bottle corks.

Birds That Fight Windows.
"The mating season of the birds approaches," said a nature student, "and, if you live in a good bird country your windows will kill off many a male. Male birds in the mating season become extraordinarily bold and fierce. Houses have no terrors for them. Approaching, they see their own reflections in the glass of the windows, and mistaking these images for rival males, they dart indomitably upon the glass, to fall back stunned, or bleeding, or broken-winged. I have a south window that I can always rely on in the spring to kill me two birds a week. I grill them on toast."

CONGRESSMAN HAMMOND, of Minnesota, who is the only Democratic member of Congress from the West who favors the nomination of Johnson for President, says Gen. Miles would make an ideal running mate for Johnson. This shows how much the so-called Democrats of Minnesota feel for Southern people.

JOHNSON and Miles could not get the electoral vote of South Carolina.

PINK FRANKLIN CASE.

An Appeal Taken to the United States Court.

The State says the case of Pink Franklin, the negro tried and convicted of murder, will be taken to the United States Court. Tuesday Moorer and Adams, the negro attorneys representing the defendant, obtained from Col. U. R. Brooks, the clerk of the supreme court, the certified copies in the case and the hearing means that the suffrage laws of South Carolina will be tested. It is claimed by the attorneys for the defendant that Franklin was not granted a fair trial and that the selection of jurors was in violation of the constitution of the United States.

Franklin was charged with the killing of a constable and on trial was convicted and sentenced to be hung. He was captured shortly after the homicide and was carried to the penitentiary, the feeling in the neighborhood being such that a lynching was feared.

He was taken back to Orangeburg at the convening of the September term of sessions court, and there placed on trial for murder. Moorer & Adams defending him and made the same pleas upon which the case now goes to the United States supreme court, but were overruled by the circuit judge presiding; but Franklin was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged October 25, 1907 (His wife, by the way, was tried with him, but acquitted.)

Moorer and Adams then appealed to the State supreme court, and this appeal of course stayed the execution. The supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court handing down its decision March 17th last, but Chief Justice Pope on March 20th stayed the remittitur, upon notice from Franklin's attorneys that a writ of error to the United States supreme court was in course of preparation.

The stay of remittitur of course operated to prevent Franklin's being resentence and executed. The papers in the case were Thursday transmitted to the court in Washington, as before stated, and the case will now remain as it is until the hearing comes on at Washington on the writ of error. At this hearing Moorer and Adams will represent Franklin and the State will probably be represented by Solicitor P. T. Hildebrand, who is the State's attorney of record.

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